





## The Constitution.

Entered as second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 26, 1880.

Decision is to be surrendered this week, whether all the details of the transfer are settled or not. The porters have ordered Kisa Pasha, the commandant at Dalcigno, to surrender it at the end of five days, and the obedient general is throwing up earthworks to keep the unruly Albanians away from the new comers from the mountains of Montenegro.

Mr. Glascock's Irish policy included at least a great deal of good intention for the suffering tenantry, but a good deal of severity for the leaders of the Irish people. Mr. Farnell and Mr. James Redpath and about twenty others are to be prosecuted; but as the proposed prosecution will doubtless result in an increase of the popularity and influence of the persecuted, no great harm is likely to come out of it. The prosecution of political leaders is a sorry business, and it is well that it is so.

The republicans carried the Harlem river last year with 64,877 majority. Four years ago Hayes came down to the same river with a majority of only 43,560. And yet the republicans talk about crossing the High Bridge with 80,000 and even 90,000 majority! It is all nonsense. If Garfield gets over 65,000 majority above the Harlem river, he will do better than any republican candidate has of late years been able to do; and if he should secure such a majority, he will be beaten at least 20,000 votes below the river.

Tus Morelter recalls General Garfield's record on the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, which is as follows: On the 29th of January, 1879, the bill passed the house by 155 yeas to 79 nays. General Garfield voting the yeas. The bill went to the senate, where it was amended, and passed finally by 39 yeas to 27 nays. When the amended bill was returned to the house Mr. White moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which would kill the bill. The yeas and nays were 110 and 99, and the bill passed. The president vetoed the bill on the 7th of March, and on the question whether the bill should pass over the veto the yeas were 110 and the nays 99, and the bill passed.

A correspondent at Athens wishes THE CONSTITUTION to state how each state went in the late elections. Such a statement would be very dry reading, and our correspondent will doubtless be satisfied with a statement of recent votes in the three states, toward which all eyes are now turned. The vote of New York, in 1877, for secretary of state, was: Beach, democrat, 88,002; Churchill, republican, 37,718. In 1878, for judge of the court of appeals, it was: Bradley, democrat, 356,451; Danforth, republican, 301,112; Tucker, G. B. 75,133. In 1879, for governor, it was: Robinson, democrat, 375,700; Kelly, democrat, 77,560; Cornell, republican, 418,987; Lewis, G. B. 20,286. In 1880, for governor, it was: Robinson, democrat, 375,700; Kelly, democrat, 77,560; Cornell, republican, 418,987; Lewis, G. B. 20,286. In 1880, for governor, it was: Robinson, democrat, 375,700; Kelly, democrat, 77,560; Cornell, republican, 418,987; Lewis, G. B. 20,286.

**Mr. Dismuke Retires.** The fifth district has now settled down to a contest between Mr. Hammond, the democratic nominee, and W. L. Clark, the self-proclaimed republican candidate. Yesterday, Mr. Dismuke, who has heretofore been in the race as an independent, telegraphed to Mr. Hammond, at Fort Valley, that he was no longer a candidate. We have never doubted for a moment that Mr. Dismuke would retire from the field as soon as he discovered the shape the campaign was taking, and Mr. Dismuke has justified our expectations. Mr. Dismuke, like Mr. Hulsey, is personally very popular and has a following large and enthusiastic enough to explain his position to his friends. He has left the contest between Mr. Hammond and W. L. Clark, and between these two no reasonably intelligent voter, black or white, can hesitate.

**New York.** The registration lists of Brooklyn contain in round numbers 15,000, and those of New York city 34,000, more names than they did in 1876—a gain in registration of, in round numbers, 50,000. The total registration in the two cities is a little over 331,000. In 1876 the two cities gave Mr. Tilden a majority of 72,459—Brooklyn giving 18,490 and New York 53,969. While will be the majority in the two cities this time? In 1880 more voters are entered on the registration lists. This condition is at once a very important and a very difficult one. The New York Herald published last week what it calls "a moderate estimate" of certain prominent but unnamed republicans. These estimates are published in the Herald, we find there is still a democratic majority left of 5,000. The Herald's "moderate estimate" "claim a net republican majority by counties above Harlem bridge amounting to 85,100. But the table they present is certainly a mass of exaggerations. For instance, Saratoga county, which is a fairly easy county having hardly any factories within its limits, is put down as good for \$300,000 republican majority, although it gave Hayes only 950 majority. Saratoga county, which gave Hayes 991 majority,

is expected to give Garfield 2,200; Erie county, in which is the city of Buffalo, is called on for 4,000 majority, although it only gave Hayes 765, and Buffalo generally goes democratic. The mountain county of Clinton is down for 1,500 majority, although it gave only 706 majority in 1876. Such claims are really preposterous. They certainly will not be realized; but even if they are, we have the fullest faith that the counties below the bridge will throw up and pile up a net majority for Hancock and English. They will either do that, or else the registration in the two great cities means something different than similar entries have meant in all the years that a registry system has been in force.

**The Senate.** It is always pleasant to say pleasant things about clever gentlemen. Acting upon this rule we copied in our last issue the handsome compliment paid to General Lawton by the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist. In doing so we did not, of course, intend to give General Lawton's candidacy for United States senator. If we know anything in the future it is that General Lawton does not have the shadow of a chance for success as a candidate against Governor Brown. The latter gentleman will undoubtedly be his own successor.

In the late campaign General Lawton admitted that he was now call to mind. The first at Macon, then in Troup, Clark, Oglethorpe, Richmond, and Putnam. In these speeches he made severe criticisms on Governor Colquitt, and mainly because he had appointed Governor Brown as United States senator. What was the result? Rich county, where General Lawton made his great speech, voted for Colquitt when every body gave it to Norwood. Look at the large majorities in Troup, Clark, Oglethorpe, Richmond and Putnam for Governor Colquitt. This certainly means something, for in each speech General Lawton announced himself as a candidate for United States senator. One of the issues in the late campaign was upon the appointment of Governor Brown to the senate, and the people have decided that issue in favor of Governor Brown by an overwhelming majority. The question was submitted directly to the people in Georgia county, and the vote was ten to one in his favor.

There were very few of Governor Colquitt's supporters who did not favor Governor Brown's election as senator. There were a large number of Mr. Norwood's minority who were the staunch supporters of Governor Brown. Mr. Norwood admitted that the appointment of Governor Brown was a good one. General Wofford, one of Mr. Norwood's most able and active supporters on the stump, was the open and avowed advocate of Governor Brown's election. Colonel Spencer, of this city, in his canvass for Mr. Norwood took the same position. In 1878, for judge of the court of appeals, it was: Bradley, democrat, 356,451; Danforth, republican, 301,112; Tucker, G. B. 75,133. In 1879, for governor, it was: Robinson, democrat, 375,700; Kelly, democrat, 77,560; Cornell, republican, 418,987; Lewis, G. B. 20,286. In 1880, for governor, it was: Robinson, democrat, 375,700; Kelly, democrat, 77,560; Cornell, republican, 418,987; Lewis, G. B. 20,286.

**Mr. Dismuke Retires.** The fifth district has now settled down to a contest between Mr. Hammond, the democratic nominee, and W. L. Clark, the self-proclaimed republican candidate. Yesterday, Mr. Dismuke, who has heretofore been in the race as an independent, telegraphed to Mr. Hammond, at Fort Valley, that he was no longer a candidate. We have never doubted for a moment that Mr. Dismuke would retire from the field as soon as he discovered the shape the campaign was taking, and Mr. Dismuke has justified our expectations. Mr. Dismuke, like Mr. Hulsey, is personally very popular and has a following large and enthusiastic enough to explain his position to his friends. He has left the contest between Mr. Hammond and W. L. Clark, and between these two no reasonably intelligent voter, black or white, can hesitate.

**New York.** The registration lists of Brooklyn contain in round numbers 15,000, and those of New York city 34,000, more names than they did in 1876—a gain in registration of, in round numbers, 50,000. The total registration in the two cities is a little over 331,000. In 1876 the two cities gave Mr. Tilden a majority of 72,459—Brooklyn giving 18,490 and New York 53,969. While will be the majority in the two cities this time? In 1880 more voters are entered on the registration lists. This condition is at once a very important and a very difficult one. The New York Herald published last week what it calls "a moderate estimate" of certain prominent but unnamed republicans. These estimates are published in the Herald, we find there is still a democratic majority left of 5,000. The Herald's "moderate estimate" "claim a net republican majority by counties above Harlem bridge amounting to 85,100. But the table they present is certainly a mass of exaggerations. For instance, Saratoga county, which is a fairly easy county having hardly any factories within its limits, is put down as good for \$300,000 republican majority, although it gave Hayes only 950 majority. Saratoga county, which gave Hayes 991 majority,

is expected to give Garfield 2,200; Erie county, in which is the city of Buffalo, is called on for 4,000 majority, although it only gave Hayes 765, and Buffalo generally goes democratic. The mountain county of Clinton is down for 1,500 majority, although it gave only 706 majority in 1876. Such claims are really preposterous. They certainly will not be realized; but even if they are, we have the fullest faith that the counties below the bridge will throw up and pile up a net majority for Hancock and English. They will either do that, or else the registration in the two great cities means something different than similar entries have meant in all the years that a registry system has been in force.

**The Senate.** It is always pleasant to say pleasant things about clever gentlemen. Acting upon this rule we copied in our last issue the handsome compliment paid to General Lawton by the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist. In doing so we did not, of course, intend to give General Lawton's candidacy for United States senator. If we know anything in the future it is that General Lawton does not have the shadow of a chance for success as a candidate against Governor Brown. The latter gentleman will undoubtedly be his own successor.

In the late campaign General Lawton admitted that he was now call to mind. The first at Macon, then in Troup, Clark, Oglethorpe, Richmond, and Putnam. In these speeches he made severe criticisms on Governor Colquitt, and mainly because he had appointed Governor Brown as United States senator. What was the result? Rich county, where General Lawton made his great speech, voted for Colquitt when every body gave it to Norwood. Look at the large majorities in Troup, Clark, Oglethorpe, Richmond and Putnam for Governor Colquitt. This certainly means something, for in each speech General Lawton announced himself as a candidate for United States senator. One of the issues in the late campaign was upon the appointment of Governor Brown to the senate, and the people have decided that issue in favor of Governor Brown by an overwhelming majority. The question was submitted directly to the people in Georgia county, and the vote was ten to one in his favor.

There were very few of Governor Colquitt's supporters who did not favor Governor Brown's election as senator. There were a large number of Mr. Norwood's minority who were the staunch supporters of Governor Brown. Mr. Norwood admitted that the appointment of Governor Brown was a good one. General Wofford, one of Mr. Norwood's most able and active supporters on the stump, was the open and avowed advocate of Governor Brown's election. Colonel Spencer, of this city, in his canvass for Mr. Norwood took the same position. In 1878, for judge of the court of appeals, it was: Bradley, democrat, 356,451; Danforth, republican, 301,112; Tucker, G. B. 75,133. In 1879, for governor, it was: Robinson, democrat, 375,700; Kelly, democrat, 77,560; Cornell, republican, 418,987; Lewis, G. B. 20,286. In 1880, for governor, it was: Robinson, democrat, 375,700; Kelly, democrat, 77,560; Cornell, republican, 418,987; Lewis, G. B. 20,286.

**Mr. Dismuke Retires.** The fifth district has now settled down to a contest between Mr. Hammond, the democratic nominee, and W. L. Clark, the self-proclaimed republican candidate. Yesterday, Mr. Dismuke, who has heretofore been in the race as an independent, telegraphed to Mr. Hammond, at Fort Valley, that he was no longer a candidate. We have never doubted for a moment that Mr. Dismuke would retire from the field as soon as he discovered the shape the campaign was taking, and Mr. Dismuke has justified our expectations. Mr. Dismuke, like Mr. Hulsey, is personally very popular and has a following large and enthusiastic enough to explain his position to his friends. He has left the contest between Mr. Hammond and W. L. Clark, and between these two no reasonably intelligent voter, black or white, can hesitate.

**New York.** The registration lists of Brooklyn contain in round numbers 15,000, and those of New York city 34,000, more names than they did in 1876—a gain in registration of, in round numbers, 50,000. The total registration in the two cities is a little over 331,000. In 1876 the two cities gave Mr. Tilden a majority of 72,459—Brooklyn giving 18,490 and New York 53,969. While will be the majority in the two cities this time? In 1880 more voters are entered on the registration lists. This condition is at once a very important and a very difficult one. The New York Herald published last week what it calls "a moderate estimate" of certain prominent but unnamed republicans. These estimates are published in the Herald, we find there is still a democratic majority left of 5,000. The Herald's "moderate estimate" "claim a net republican majority by counties above Harlem bridge amounting to 85,100. But the table they present is certainly a mass of exaggerations. For instance, Saratoga county, which is a fairly easy county having hardly any factories within its limits, is put down as good for \$300,000 republican majority, although it gave Hayes only 950 majority. Saratoga county, which gave Hayes 991 majority,

is expected to give Garfield 2,200; Erie county, in which is the city of Buffalo, is called on for 4,000 majority, although it only gave Hayes 765, and Buffalo generally goes democratic. The mountain county of Clinton is down for 1,500 majority, although it gave only 706 majority in 1876. Such claims are really preposterous. They certainly will not be realized; but even if they are, we have the fullest faith that the counties below the bridge will throw up and pile up a net majority for Hancock and English. They will either do that, or else the registration in the two great cities means something different than similar entries have meant in all the years that a registry system has been in force.

**The Senate.** It is always pleasant to say pleasant things about clever gentlemen. Acting upon this rule we copied in our last issue the handsome compliment paid to General Lawton by the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist. In doing so we did not, of course, intend to give General Lawton's candidacy for United States senator. If we know anything in the future it is that General Lawton does not have the shadow of a chance for success as a candidate against Governor Brown. The latter gentleman will undoubtedly be his own successor.

In the late campaign General Lawton admitted that he was now call to mind. The first at Macon, then in Troup, Clark, Oglethorpe, Richmond, and Putnam. In these speeches he made severe criticisms on Governor Colquitt, and mainly because he had appointed Governor Brown as United States senator. What was the result? Rich county, where General Lawton made his great speech, voted for Colquitt when every body gave it to Norwood. Look at the large majorities in Troup, Clark, Oglethorpe, Richmond and Putnam for Governor Colquitt. This certainly means something, for in each speech General Lawton announced himself as a candidate for United States senator. One of the issues in the late campaign was upon the appointment of Governor Brown to the senate, and the people have decided that issue in favor of Governor Brown by an overwhelming majority. The question was submitted directly to the people in Georgia county, and the vote was ten to one in his favor.

There were very few of Governor Colquitt's supporters who did not favor Governor Brown's election as senator. There were a large number of Mr. Norwood's minority who were the staunch supporters of Governor Brown. Mr. Norwood admitted that the appointment of Governor Brown was a good one. General Wofford, one of Mr. Norwood's most able and active supporters on the stump, was the open and avowed advocate of Governor Brown's election. Colonel Spencer, of this city, in his canvass for Mr. Norwood took the same position. In 1878, for judge of the court of appeals, it was: Bradley, democrat, 356,451; Danforth, republican, 301,112; Tucker, G. B. 75,133. In 1879, for governor, it was: Robinson, democrat, 375,700; Kelly, democrat, 77,560; Cornell, republican, 418,987; Lewis, G. B. 20,286. In 1880, for governor, it was: Robinson, democrat, 375,700; Kelly, democrat, 77,560; Cornell, republican, 418,987; Lewis, G. B. 20,286.

**Mr. Dismuke Retires.** The fifth district has now settled down to a contest between Mr. Hammond, the democratic nominee, and W. L. Clark, the self-proclaimed republican candidate. Yesterday, Mr. Dismuke, who has heretofore been in the race as an independent, telegraphed to Mr. Hammond, at Fort Valley, that he was no longer a candidate. We have never doubted for a moment that Mr. Dismuke would retire from the field as soon as he discovered the shape the campaign was taking, and Mr. Dismuke has justified our expectations. Mr. Dismuke, like Mr. Hulsey, is personally very popular and has a following large and enthusiastic enough to explain his position to his friends. He has left the contest between Mr. Hammond and W. L. Clark, and between these two no reasonably intelligent voter, black or white, can hesitate.

**New York.** The registration lists of Brooklyn contain in round numbers 15,000, and those of New York city 34,000, more names than they did in 1876—a gain in registration of, in round numbers, 50,000. The total registration in the two cities is a little over 331,000. In 1876 the two cities gave Mr. Tilden a majority of 72,459—Brooklyn giving 18,490 and New York 53,969. While will be the majority in the two cities this time? In 1880 more voters are entered on the registration lists. This condition is at once a very important and a very difficult one. The New York Herald published last week what it calls "a moderate estimate" of certain prominent but unnamed republicans. These estimates are published in the Herald, we find there is still a democratic majority left of 5,000. The Herald's "moderate estimate" "claim a net republican majority by counties above Harlem bridge amounting to 85,100. But the table they present is certainly a mass of exaggerations. For instance, Saratoga county, which is a fairly easy county having hardly any factories within its limits, is put down as good for \$300,000 republican majority, although it gave Hayes only 950 majority. Saratoga county, which gave Hayes 991 majority,

is expected to give Garfield 2,200; Erie county, in which is the city of Buffalo, is called on for 4,000 majority, although it only gave Hayes 765, and Buffalo generally goes democratic. The mountain county of Clinton is down for 1,500 majority, although it gave only 706 majority in 1876. Such claims are really preposterous. They certainly will not be realized; but even if they are, we have the fullest faith that the counties below the bridge will throw up and pile up a net majority for Hancock and English. They will either do that, or else the registration in the two great cities means something different than similar entries have meant in all the years that a registry system has been in force.

recipient of applause which, although not unopinionous, was certainly enthusiastic. We feel perfectly justified in attributing achievement to Mr. Atkinson. His address, if not elaborately, was deliberately prepared, and those who read it in print have this advantage over those who heard his voice, that they can read between the lines. He announced, to be sure, that he is about to make an experiment, but in the maze of arguments, facts, figures, deductions and comparisons of the address, this announcement was undoubtedly lost sight of by those who composed Mr. Atkinson's audience. The experiment he proposed to try, and which he did try to the utmost, was whether an audience of southern men would seriously submit to such caustic criticism as will be found embodied in his address. Now, whether or not Mr. Atkinson was astonished at the eagerly receptive condition of the minds of his hearers, the result certainly ought to satisfy him that there is at least some degree of tolerance in this section of the country. That we have opinions of our own will scarcely be considered a fatal objection, seeing that Mr. Atkinson has a few opinions of his own which he is not at all averse to making known.

With respect to Mr. Atkinson's remarks in regard to slavery, there are one or two thoughts that will obtrude themselves in spite of us. We do not know whether his objections to slavery were based on the practical fact that it was obstructing the whites, or upon the theory that it was degrading the blacks; we are not sure whether he regarded the matter from the standpoint of a political economist or of a philanthropist. In any case, it is a fact that ought to have occurred to him that slavery had its place in the providential history of both races. It has, certainly, as Mr. Atkinson points out, had the effect of staying the industrial progress of the south, but, at the same time, it would ill become any genuine philanthropist, or any large-minded political economist, to deny that slavery has been chiefly instrumental in redeeming a people from the worse than pagan bondage of Africa and fitting them for freedom and citizenship. But for this dispensation, what of the negro? This is the sole excuse for slavery, but it is a sufficient one. There may come a time when a black philosopher will rise up among his people and bless slavery as the medium through which his race rose to competitive citizenship and the highest citizenship; but we are willing to agree with Mr. Atkinson now—without making any further fuss about it—that such an event is a long way in the future.

It must not be supposed that we are objecting to the address because it makes no note of this aspect of slavery. This is a matter that has no place in it, and is merely one of the many suggestions which necessarily result from its pitiless and timeliness. Mr. Atkinson's deliverance is complete as it stands, and we have no desire to change it. Instead of objecting to his criticisms, we desire to see our people fulfilling the augury which lies behind his arguments and his figures. His bluntness is wholesome and refreshing, and his practical methods of getting at facts ought to be the means of leading the people to a knowledge of those who are anxious to hasten the full development of all the vast resources of Georgia and the south. We therefore commend Mr. Atkinson's address to the people as it stands.

The University Reporter, published at Athens by the students, is the latest newspaper enterprise before us. It is as fresh and elastic as the Athens of the past. Mr. Thornton was its editor and proprietor. We hear nothing lately of B. Butler. Ben is the original Humpty Dumpty of American politics, and there is no telling from which trap-door he will emerge. But the audience of the late address has no apprehension that he will not be on the scene when the curtain is rung down on the closing tableau.

**Now that the fair and reunion are over,** the people seem to have been moved to the suburbs. Now that Mr. Atkinson has declared himself a favor of Atlanta as the site of the proposed cotton exhibition, what do our business men propose to do about it? The fact that Garfield desires the authorship of the Chinese letter seems to be required as conclusive evidence that he wrote it. We need not go out of our own state to bet on the result. The democrats will carry Georgia to the extent of keeping the Tilden banner.

**Is alluding to republican rivalry,** the New York Evening Post, with clever discrimination, includes it under the general title of "rivalry." It seems to be the intention of the Post never to give offense.

**We hear of no talk about building** republican employees at the north give notice to their employers that they are expected to vote the republican ticket.

**Mr. Jewell's Florida venture** is rather disheartening. The exposure by Mr. Barnum was not without effect. The Evening Post comes right out and declares that both parties have dropped their ethics. If Mr. Jewell lost his Florida it will be weeks and weeks before they are recovered.

**Wax General Garfield** goes so far as to force his friends to believe that the country to begin to lose confidence in its statesmen. In the pointed language of the Ohio editor, whether are we drifting?

**One week from to-day, one or the other** of the great parties will be hit off by the eyes that will last it until the next general scramble.

**Our people will soon have four more** years in which to address themselves to the work of building up the local and material prosperity of Georgia and of the south. For our part, we are thankful to have even this time for the benefit of our readers, and the statements Mr. Atkinson makes, and the suggestions to which they give rise, cannot be too freely or too frequently pressed upon our people. For the present, and while the subject is still fresh, we need do no more than advise those who have not read the speech to do so. We are thinking persons might object to the bluntness in which Mr. Atkinson, in passing, comments upon the lack of progress which characterized the south under the system of slavery. He makes no bones of dealing plainly with matters that invite criticism, and he says with respect to the south that he would be the most thoughtful of our own people have said a thousand times. No southern man—certainly no appreciative reader of THE CONSTITUTION—will object to Mr. Atkinson's blunt methods of comparison and contrast; for it must be admitted by all who are interested in the subaltern development of the south that his criticisms are as legitimate as his figures. It is not to be denied, however, that he touched us in his audience a spark of that peculiarly sensitive intolerance which is so freely imported to us by the politicians, nothing is ever so true as that he would have discovered some bad sign of repentment. We can imagine, therefore, the astonishment of Mr. Atkinson when, after pronouncing a scolding paragraph into the faces of those about him, he found himself

recipient of applause which, although not unopinionous, was certainly enthusiastic. We feel perfectly justified in attributing achievement to Mr. Atkinson. His address, if not elaborately, was deliberately prepared, and those who read it in print have this advantage over those who heard his voice, that they can read between the lines. He announced, to be sure, that he is about to make an experiment, but in the maze of arguments, facts, figures, deductions and comparisons of the address, this announcement was undoubtedly lost sight of by those who composed Mr. Atkinson's audience. The experiment he proposed to try, and which he did try to the utmost, was whether an audience of southern men would seriously submit to such caustic criticism as will be found embodied in his address. Now, whether or not Mr. Atkinson was astonished at the eagerly receptive condition of the minds of his hearers, the result certainly ought to satisfy him that there is at least some degree of tolerance in this section of the country. That we have opinions of our own will scarcely be considered a fatal objection, seeing that Mr. Atkinson has a few opinions of his own which he is not at all averse to making known.

With respect to Mr. Atkinson's remarks in regard to slavery, there are one or two thoughts that will obtrude themselves in spite of us. We do not know whether his objections to slavery were based on the practical fact that it was obstructing the whites, or upon the theory that it was degrading the blacks; we are not sure whether he regarded the matter from the standpoint of a political economist or of a philanthropist. In any case, it is a fact that ought to have occurred to him that slavery had its place in the providential history of both races. It has, certainly, as Mr. Atkinson points out, had the effect of staying the industrial progress of the south, but, at the same time, it would ill become any genuine philanthropist, or any large-minded political economist, to deny that slavery has been chiefly instrumental in redeeming a people from the worse than pagan bondage of Africa and fitting them for freedom and citizenship. But for this dispensation, what of the negro? This is the sole excuse for slavery, but it is a sufficient one. There may come a time when a black philosopher will rise up among his people and bless slavery as the medium through which his race rose to competitive citizenship and the highest citizenship; but we are willing to agree with Mr. Atkinson now—without making any further fuss about it—that such an event is a long way in the future.

It must not be supposed that we are objecting to the address because it makes no note of this aspect of slavery. This is a matter that has no place in it, and is merely one of the many suggestions which necessarily result from its pitiless and timeliness. Mr. Atkinson's deliverance is complete as it stands, and we have no desire to change it. Instead of objecting to his criticisms, we desire to see our people fulfilling the augury which lies behind his arguments and his figures. His bluntness is wholesome and refreshing, and his practical methods of getting at facts ought to be the means of leading the people to a knowledge of those who are anxious to hasten the full development of all the vast resources of Georgia and the south. We therefore commend Mr. Atkinson's address to the people as it stands.

The University Reporter, published at Athens by the students, is the latest newspaper enterprise before us. It is as fresh and elastic as the Athens of the past. Mr. Thornton was its editor and proprietor. We hear nothing lately of B. Butler. Ben is the original Humpty Dumpty of American politics, and there is no telling from which trap-door he will emerge. But the audience of the late address has no apprehension that he will not be on the scene when the curtain is rung down on the closing tableau.

**Now that the fair and reunion are over,** the people seem to have been moved to the suburbs. Now that Mr. Atkinson has declared himself a favor of Atlanta as the site of the proposed cotton exhibition, what do our business men propose to do about it? The fact that Garfield desires the authorship of the Chinese letter seems to be required as conclusive evidence that he wrote it. We need not go out of our own state to bet on the result. The democrats will carry Georgia to the extent of keeping the Tilden banner.

**Is alluding to republican rivalry,** the New York Evening Post, with clever discrimination, includes it under the general title of "rivalry." It seems to be the intention of the Post never to give offense.

**We hear of no talk about building** republican employees at the north give notice to their employers that they are expected to vote the republican ticket.

**Mr. Jewell's Florida venture** is rather disheartening. The exposure by Mr. Barnum was not without effect. The Evening Post comes right out and declares that both parties have dropped their ethics. If Mr. Jewell lost his Florida it will be weeks and weeks before they are recovered.

**Wax General Garfield** goes so far as to force his friends to believe that the country to begin to lose confidence in its statesmen. In the pointed language of the Ohio editor, whether are we drifting?

**One week from to-day, one or the other** of the great parties will be hit off by the eyes that will last it until the next general scramble.

**Our people will soon have four more** years in which to address themselves to the work of building up the local and material prosperity of Georgia and of the south. For our part, we are thankful to have even this time for the benefit of our readers, and the statements Mr. Atkinson makes, and the suggestions to which they give rise, cannot be too freely or too frequently pressed upon our people. For the present, and while the subject is still fresh, we need do no more than advise those who have not read the speech to do so. We are thinking persons might object to the bluntness in which Mr. Atkinson, in passing, comments upon the lack of progress which characterized the south under the system of slavery. He makes no bones of dealing plainly with matters that invite criticism, and he says with respect to the south that he would be the most thoughtful of our own people have said a thousand times. No southern man—certainly no appreciative reader of THE CONSTITUTION—will object to Mr. Atkinson's blunt methods of comparison and contrast; for it must be admitted by all who are interested in the subaltern development of the south that his criticisms are as legitimate as his figures. It is not to be denied, however, that he touched us in his audience a spark of that peculiarly sensitive intolerance which is so freely imported to us by the politicians, nothing is ever so true as that he would have discovered some bad sign of repentment. We can imagine, therefore, the astonishment of Mr. Atkinson when, after pronouncing a scolding paragraph into the faces of those about him, he found himself

recipient of applause which, although not unopinionous, was certainly enthusiastic. We feel perfectly justified in attributing achievement to Mr. Atkinson. His address, if not elaborately, was deliberately prepared, and those who read it in print have this advantage over those who heard his voice, that they can read between the lines. He announced, to be sure, that he is about to make an experiment, but in the maze of arguments, facts, figures, deductions and comparisons of the address, this announcement was undoubtedly lost sight of by those who composed Mr. Atkinson's audience. The experiment he proposed to try, and which he did try to the utmost, was whether an audience of southern men would seriously submit to such caustic criticism as will be found embodied in his address. Now, whether or not Mr. Atkinson was astonished at the eagerly receptive condition of the minds of his hearers, the result certainly ought to satisfy him that there is at least some degree of tolerance in this section of the country. That we have opinions of our own will scarcely be considered a fatal objection, seeing that Mr. Atkinson has a few opinions of his own which he is not at all averse to making known.

**FULLER & GILES,**  
Wholesale Grocers,  
Removed from No. 36 to No. 20 Alabama Street,  
next the Merchants, and opposite Atlanta National bank.

**PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER**  
It has stood the test of forty years' trial. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe.

**PAIN KILLER**  
It is a perfect cure for all the diseases for







